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RUDY'S

Light-Line-Universal

SHORTHAND

THIRD COMPLETE SYSTEMATIZED EDITION

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New Original System. Shortest and Easiest to learn. 60 Words a Minute guaranteed within the first 3 months of study.

Speed obtained by practice, 200 words a minute. Can be used without alteration or additions for writing any language with the same brevity.

Hand movement the same as in long hand.

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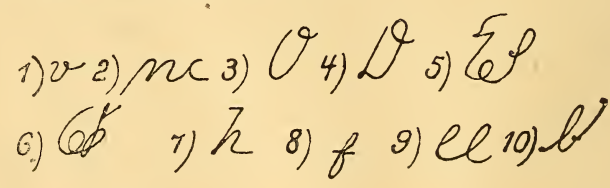
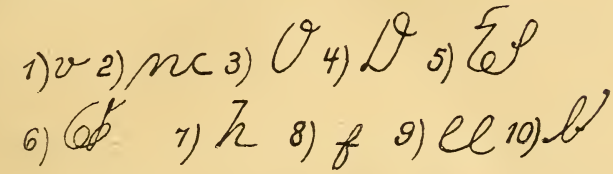
INTRODUCTION.

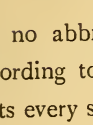
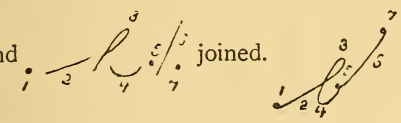
Light-line universal shorthand is the most original system in the United States. While the alphabets of all other systems are more or less based on Pitman, or on mathematical signs, the alphabet of this system is based on the analyzation of all the written characters which are used in every day's business. It is the only system which does not depend on the difference of slanting, and the only system in which brevity is gained much more by exact rules of abbreviation than can ever be achieved by arbitrary wordsigns. The manner of writing is here the same as in longhand, and at the same time so short that the words of the most rapid speaker can be written down by any person within the first three months of practice. This system needs no lifting of the pen and changing of position at each stroke, which makes a person nervous; and you have no hundreds and thousands of wordsigns which are such a burden for the memory. The words are mostly written out fully (vowels as well as consonants) and they turn out so short, and so similar to longhand, that you imagine writing one or two longhand letters, when in fact you are writing a whole sentence in light-line universal shorthand. The following are but a few of the great many similar instances :



(1) narrow; (2) I need no gas; (3) couple; (4) trouble; (5) when storms are over (6) comes a brighter day; (7) strenuous; (8) surprise; (9) purpose; (10) reporter.

These words are no rare ones, but are often used in speeches, and in simple conversation. Their shorthand signs



are no abbreviations, but they contain every sound of the words according to the universal alphabet and rules. The letter v represents every sound of the word narrow, which contains but 4 sounds *n a r o* (1 2 3 4) written in light-line universal joined. The sign  represents every sound of the word "reporter," which contains but seven sounds *r e p o r t r* (1 2 3 4 5 6 7) written in light-line universal short hand  joined.

A grand new writing system is hereby established upon the foundation of the historical habits of our hand movement, habits which have existed for thousands of years and to which we are accustomed since many generations.

The alphabet and rules of this system can directly be used for any language without any alterations or additions, and with the same result for brevity as gained in English.

A whole sentence, or many words naturally belonging together, can be written together, and stress can easily be laid on important matter. This is the grandest principle ever known in the history of stenography. It enables you to write much quicker than ordinary phonographers, and in reading your attention is always called to the most important ideas.

Mr. R. S. Anderson, the well-known normal teacher of San Francisco, is one of the first who appreciated the merits of light-line

universal shorthand, and he has greatly assisted in correcting the third edition.

A. RUDY.

PROOF OF THE SHORTNESS OF THE SYSTEM.

Heart be glad when storms are over, comes a brighter day and the dreary hours of winter blossom into May.

This is the brevity gained without any use of word signs, or phraseograms.

The author has established a universal shorthand bureau at 305 Kearny street, where notes are taken in any language and lessons are given privately and in classes, at very reasonable terms.

Mr. Anderson, of room 12, Odd Fellows' Building, has the agency of the authors' works about shorthand, and he is teaching light-line universal in classes, commencing every month. The author is ready to give all information regarding shorthand at any time, free of charge, at his place 305 Kearny street; and he, as well as Mr. Anderson, will use all his influence to procure work for persons who have mastered the art. The author is growing more and more busy from day to day, therefore, if you wish full information, call at once, do not delay for he may then go East and resign teaching in favor of his first pupils, none of whom will ever be so well versed in the history and development of shorthand as the author. The latter is a young man who has made the different systems of shorthand his special and excessive study since early boyhood, and who can master five different languages. He is also one of the first teachers of the universal language Volapuk, about which he can give all information wanted.

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INTRODUCTION.

The words of every language are composed of Consonants and Vowels which form the elementary sounds of a word. In Shorthand every sign sounds.

No silent letters. Every shorthand sign has but one sound. No hard or soft "g" long or short "e" etc. "G" in shorthand sounds hard only, the soft sound of it being expressed by j. No "c" in shorthand. c given by s or K according to pronounciation.

No "qu" in shorthand but "Kw"

calf = Kăf cough = Kŏf laugh = lăf quite = Kwīt

quit = Kwit lodge = lŏj judge = jŭj guard = gard

Double Consonants or Vowels are written single Knell = nĕl stood = stŭd etc. The final Consonants r, l, n, m, f & v are expressed by a Rule in accented syllables, which we term the symbolical expression of r, l, n, m, f, & v. These letters have also their natural place right after the vowel when combined with K & S

tells = tels traffic = trafK stomach = stomK cans = Kans

lK, ls, fK, mK, ns etc are natural or close Combinations of two Consonants because the symbolical sound stands right after the Vowel.

If "r" is combined with l, n, m, f & v K & S its natural place is right after the vowel.

barrel = ba-rl curve = Kŭrv

rl & rv are close combinations.

The Vowels of the English language are arranged according to their sound and the character of their signs into 6 classes and 3 vowels in a class as follows:

1) ĕ, air, ŭr	3) äh, ōh, ŭ̈ = oo
2) ā, ĭ, ē	4) ă, ŏ, ŭ,
5) I, aw, ou	6) aye, oy, ŭoy

"ĕ" as in bĕt, lĕt. The whole sound of "air" is one vowel only and equals the second sound of the words bear, care, pair etc.

ā = ay = ai in words like maid, hay, came etc

ĭ = tĭd, ĭt ĭll etc; ē = ea = ee in bee, leaf, me

ă — băd, căt, ä — ärm, alm

ō = oa = oe — boat, go, foe etc

ŏ — bŏss ŏr etc ŭ — bŭt, cŭt ŭsher etc

I = y = ī — I, my, lye, lie etc aw — saw

ou — found ăi = ay = oy — boy, toy oil

uoy — buoy etc.

Exercise in Pronouncing all Vowels and Consonants the way they sound, not the way they are generally called. The Vowels may be accented or unaccented. The unaccented Vowels are very often omitted in fast speaking and so they are in fast writing or Shorthand. Exercise in Pronouncing words aloud in a quick way and in analyzing them phonetically, clearly distinguishing Consonant and Vowel and Accent.

F.I. Mexico = m, ē (ē with accent) K, S, K, ō

Unaccented Vowels being generally omitted in English most words turn out monosyllables in Shorthand.

Long words of two and more syllables are divided in about the same way as in pronunciation with the addition that the second or third syllable of a word must never commence with one of the symbolical sounds.

cemetary = cem-try

practicability = pract-cbil-ty

concentrating = concn-trat, ing

syllables — sĭbls,

commencement = Kmĕne smen etc

RHYME-SYLLABLES

in

LIGHT-LINE-UNIVERSAL ×

	ĕ	ay	ĭ	ă	ŏ	ŭ	
1)	ĕng,	āyng,	ĭng,	ăng,	ŏng,	ŭng	— NG
2)	ĕnk,	āynk,	ĭnk,	ănk,	ŏnk,	ŭnk	— NK
3)	ĕnd,	āynd,	ind,	ănd,	ŏnd,	ŭnd,	— ND
4)	ent,	āynt,	ĭnt,	ănt,	ŏnt,	ŭnt,	— NT
5)	ĕnsh,	āynsh,	ĭnsh,	ănsh,	ŏnsh,	ŭnsh	— NSH
6)	ĕnj,	āynj,	ĭnj,	ănj,	ŏnj,	ŭnj	— NJ
7)	ĕnch,	āynch,	ĭnch,	ănch,	onch,	ŭnch	— NCH

The same Syllables with a preceeding "R"

	ĕ	āy	ĭ	ă	ŏ	ŭ	
1)	reng,	rayng,	ring,	rang,	rong,	rung	— NG
2)	renk,	raynk,	rink,	rank,	ronk,	runk	— NK
3)	rend,	rayn d,	rind,	rand,	rond,	rund	— ND
4)	rent,	raynt,	rĭnt,	rant,	ront,	runt	— NT
5)	rensh,	raynsh,	rinsh,	ransh,	ronsh,	runsh	— NSH
6)	renj,	raynj,	rĭnj,	rănj,	ronj,	runj	— NJ
7)	rench,	raynch,	rĭnsh,	ranch,	ronch,	runch	NCH

-INE, -AWN, -OUNE, -IND, AWND, AWNT, OUND, OUNT × Pay special attention to these syllables and to -ĕn, -ane, -in, -een, ĕm é ame × 5

LESSON 1

INITIAL VOWELS.

(See opposite page)

The student should strike all Vowels UPWARD ↑ and should pronounce them aloud the way they sound whenever the sign for a vowel is being written. All vowels on the left half of the opposite page are one square in length; those on the right half are two squares in length. The first vowel in a class takes up one square in breadth, the second vowel two squares and the third vowel three squares in breadth. The letters W, H, WH, F & V when standing before any of the vowels on the opposite page are left out and expressed symbolically by altering the position and the length of the vowel in the following manner

W expr. by str. the vowel below W
H " " " " " h igher
WH " " combin. W & H
F & V " " " " above V e.

The letter V being expressed by a long sign in the shorthand alphabet and being similar to f" the vowel expressing V is made one square higher than the one expressing f.

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LESSON 1.

INITIAL VOWELS.

VOWEL ALONE	VOWEL Higher
1) ĕ air ŭr	hĕ hair her
2) ā ĭ ē	hay his he
3) ä ō ü	hä hō hü (hoo, who)
4) ă ŏ ŭ	hă hŏ hŭ
VOWEL BELOW - W -	W & H - WH -
1) wĕ wear were	whĕ where (whur)
2) way wĭ we	whay whĭ (whee)
3) wä woe woo	whä whō (whoo)
4) wă wŏ wŭ	whă whĕ whŭ
F	above V
1) fĕ fair fir (fur)	ve vair vur
2) fay fĭ fee	(vay) vĭ vee
3) fä foe foo	vä vō voo
4) fă fă fŭ	vă vŏ vŭ

LESSON 1.

INITIAL VOWELS & FINAL CONSONANTS

AYE must be slanting through the line within a square

I, AWE, OY " " " " " within 2 squares

OU & UOY " " " " " 3 "

The final consonants follow the hand movement indicated by the previous consonant.

Words.

1) wear, were, way, we, wee, woo, air, a, ah

2) where, I, her, air, hay, he, fair, fur, foe

3) make, weak, wears, awe, aye, ah, one, oak, who, day

30) were, ways, other, aid, folks, face, feet, hers, fees, ex

40) need, weed, wet, wait, week, weeks, heard, hurt, hid, hit

50) whiskey, weel, weary, were, ask, hear, hark, fear, fade, feed

60) wicked, word, water, feeder, freed, haste, hot, visit, hard

70) waste, egg, eye, urge, earth, able, at, at, apple, hell, fears

80) web, west, worth, world, with, wish, will, weep, here, heap-

90) fetch, felt, feeble, fable, feel, vail, ever, fare, forth, first

Pay special attention to the following

INTRODUCTORY WORDS

1) a, ever, ere, far, forth, first, it, he, or,

10) other, out over, outer, our, will, well, very, with, other, ofus,

LESSON 1

INITIAL VOWELS & FINAL CONSONANTS

Final Consonants

Words

LESSON II.

INITIAL CONSONANTS.

All initial consonants end with a straight line which comes from above the line and mostly stands on the writing line. Only the medium consonant strokes may be written one square below the line so that they are cut in two halves by it. In memorizing the forms of the Consonants the student should pay all attention to the tops of the characters and their length, for the ending part is only a straight stroke, which underlies various formations according to certain rhyme syllables.

R, L, N, M, F, S, T, B & K are taken directly from Longhand; m is the medium size of the character for n, which is in longhand similar to m: p, d & g are similar in sound to b, t & k; therefore similar characters in shorthand. The first column contains simple consonants; the other columns represent their combinations. The first line contains all combinations with l at the end. The second line all combinations with n at the end etc etc.

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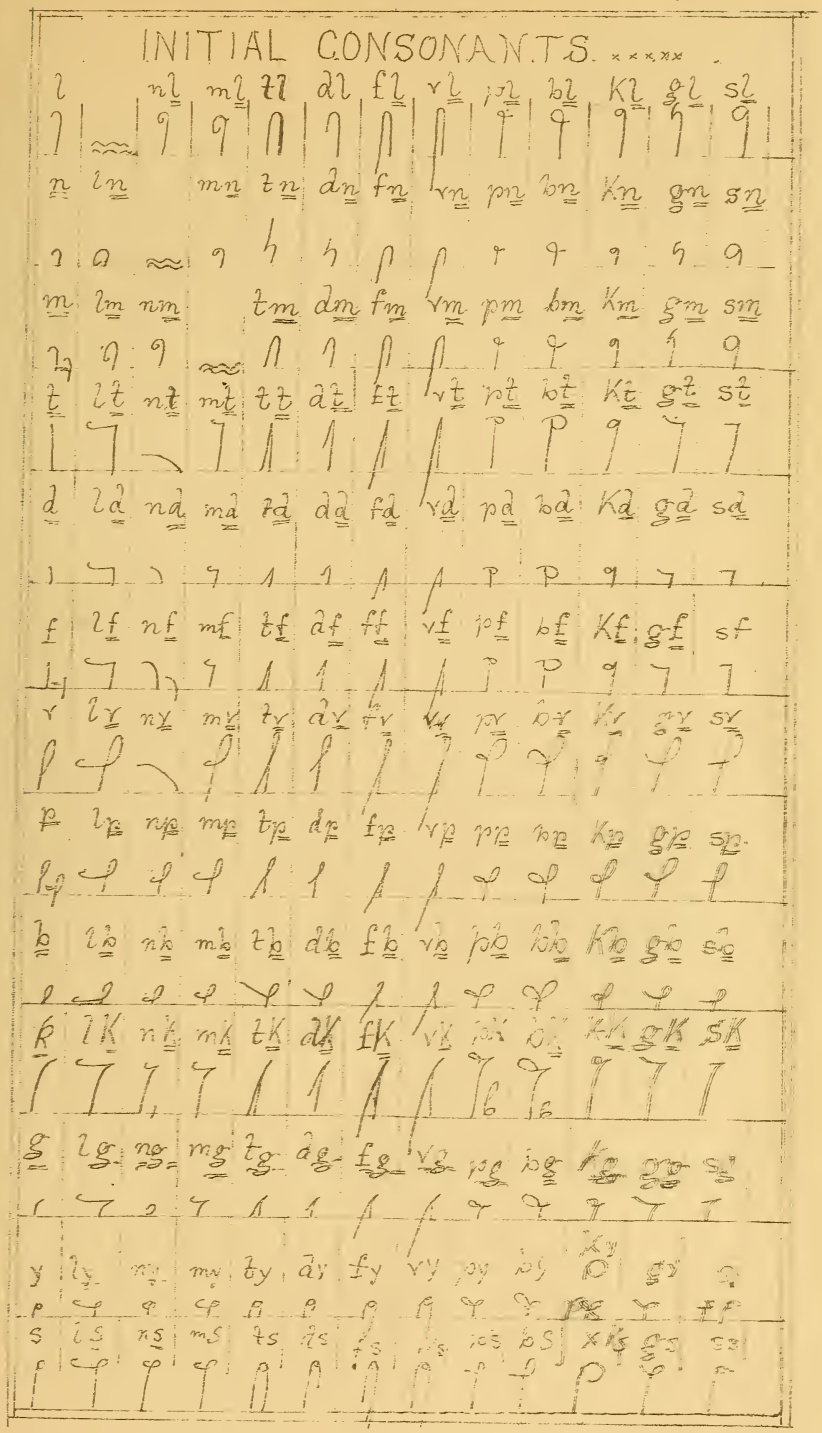
LESSON 2.

INITIAL CONSONANTS.



LESSON 2

INITIAL CONSONANTS & FINAL VOWELS.

W & WH similarly pronounced, therefore similar signs. Kw or qu composed of K or c sounding like K & W. h similar to th only medium. SPH or SF composed of s & f. The little stroke used for s in combinations expresses d before it if 2 squares long, ant t before it if 3 squares long. sh j & ch as initials turned from the left to the right as finals from the right to the left. j 2 squares ch 3 squares. Any horizontal consonant used in a combination and commencing below a straight line, is followed by s. [illegible]

WORDS.

Ideal, dot, deck, day, did, dine, diet, need, mode

[illegible]

LESSON 2.

INITIAL CONSONANTS & FINAL VOWELS.

w wh kw sw h sf dsf tsf r sh j ch spl

sbl sgl skl st dst tst nk bsk pk psk sf shk

FINAL VOWELS.

ă ŏ ŭ ä ō oo ē an ou ai ä oi

WORDS.

LESSON 8.

FINAL SYLLABLES with „N" symbolically

„N" expressed symbolically

1) in the syllables „en" ane or ain by curving the consonant stem to the left. Curve it slightly for „en" the short syllable. Curve it much more for ain or ane, the long syllable.

2) in the syllables in, ein, or ean, by breaking the consonant stem in the middle. Break it slightly for in the short syllable, break it much more for [illegible] the long syllable.

3) in all other [illegible] by striking [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

WORDS

[illegible] then, vain [illegible]

[illegible] lane, main, pain [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

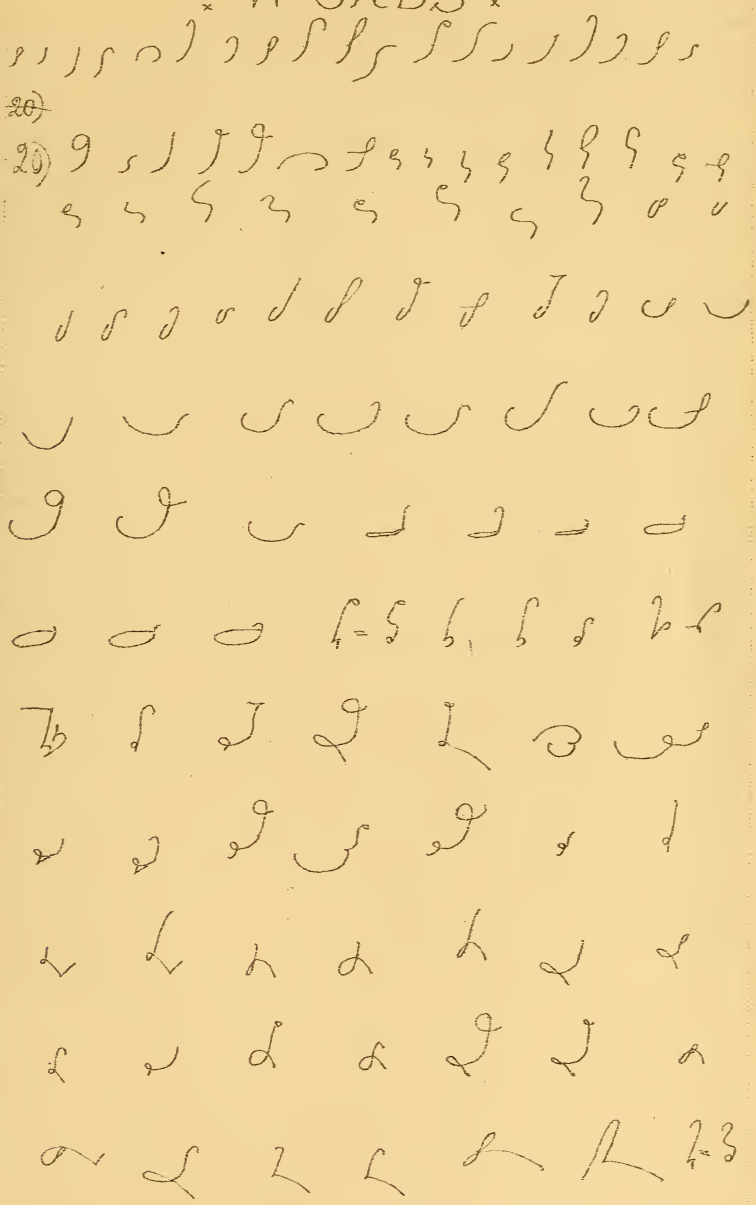
[illegible]

[illegible]

LESSON III.

FINAL SYLLABLES with N symbolically.

WORDS.



ment, hint, pint, flint, link, pink, sphinks, remained destination, china, command, interest, means, conditions, points, gentle, plant, change, lunch, donkey, monkey, bring.

Intreductory WORDS an, many, tim.

LESSON IX.

FINAL SYLLABLES wit „M" symbolically „M" expressed symbolicly

1) in the syllables ĕm, aim or „ame" by curving the consonant, to the right (opposite of ĕn, are or ain) Curve it slightly for the short sound, curve it much more for the long sound.

2) in all other syllables by shortening the final vowel.

Words.

time, lame, name, game, came, lame, shame, blame, lemon, cemetary, contempt, beam, scheme, dome, come, comb, lamb, times, sublime, rhyme, lime, steam, ream, simple, ample, sample, compliment, trample, summons, prominent, common, assembly, limit, member, attempt, shame, him, them, calm, extremely, company, whom, intimation, number, abraham, gems, condemn, room, tempting, stamps, named, poor dam, preeminent, sometimes, farm, team, remaninated, deemed, competition, determination, phrase, decision, succumbs, accomplished, chum, grumbling, endeavring, cream, sermon, dumbling, gum, trampe, drip, tramps, broom, sum, sim, tim, dum, dum, dome, [illegible]

INTRODUCTORY WORDS 1, 2, 3.

LESSON IV.

FINAL SYLLABLES with M symbolically.

WORDS.

INTRODUCTORY WORDS 4, 5, 6.

LESSON V

FINAL SYLLABLES with "L" symbolically ×

L expressed symbolically

By striking Consonant & Vowel above the LINE ×

WORDS ×

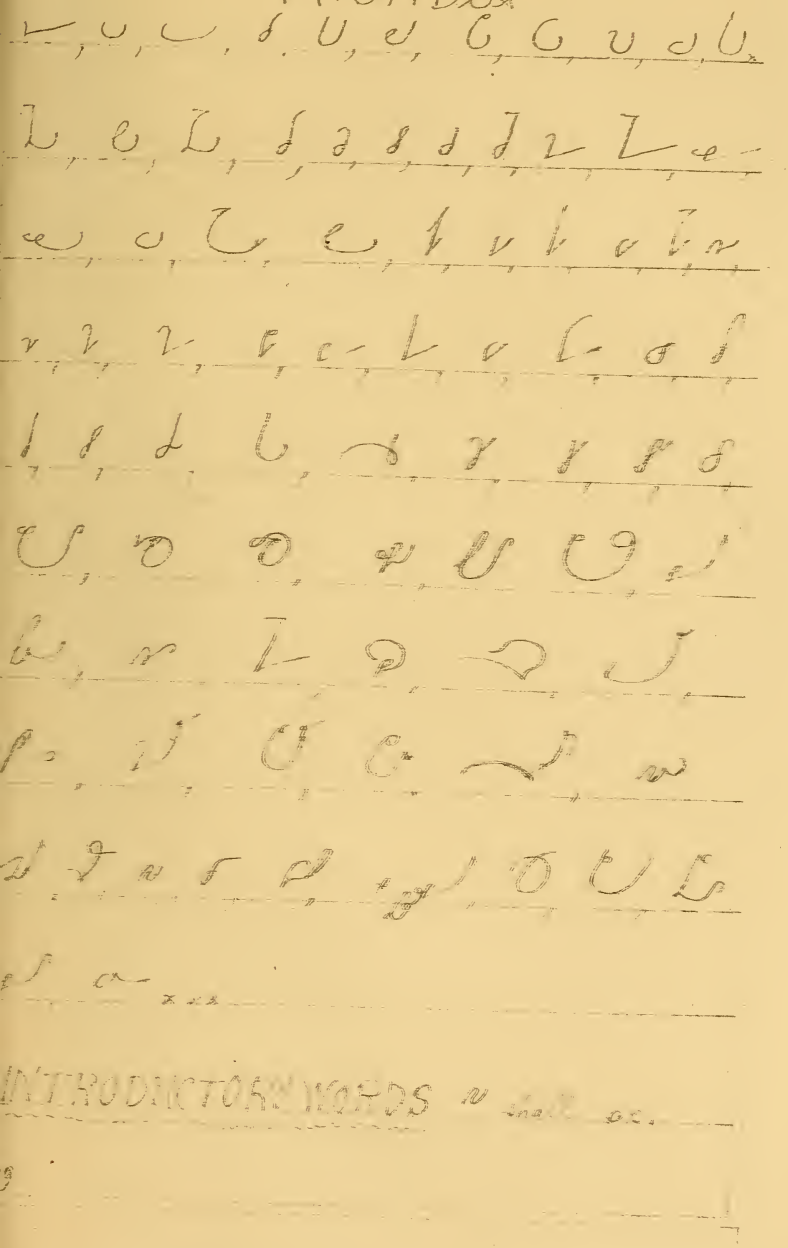
deal, doll, dull, wall, fold, bold, sole, coal, mold, gold, told, stoll, pole, scroll, call, mall, pall, foul, stall, meal, steal, mobile, mule, goal, skull, pool, detail, dale, tale, gale, scale, shall, nail, mail, mill, quail, bill, till, gale, Kill, howl, vile, tile, pile, toil, tole, child, mud, filed, piled, howl, insulting, apology, apologize, compelled, revolting, results, ability, value, shilling, steal, in gum, intelligent, adultery, revealing, military, soldier, children, shallow, immorality, indelible, shall, while, help, practicability, college, result, controlling, building, gallery

The short Vowel ă, when in the beginning of a word and unaccented mostly omitted. Instead of, re' the unaccented syllable at the commencement of a word write only "r" ×××

LESSON V.

FINAL SYLLABLES with L symbolically.

WORDS.



INTRODUCTORY WORDS "shall" &c.

LESSON VI

FINAL SYLLABLES wit F & V symbolically ×

F & V expressed symbolically

By striking Consonant & Vowel through the line.

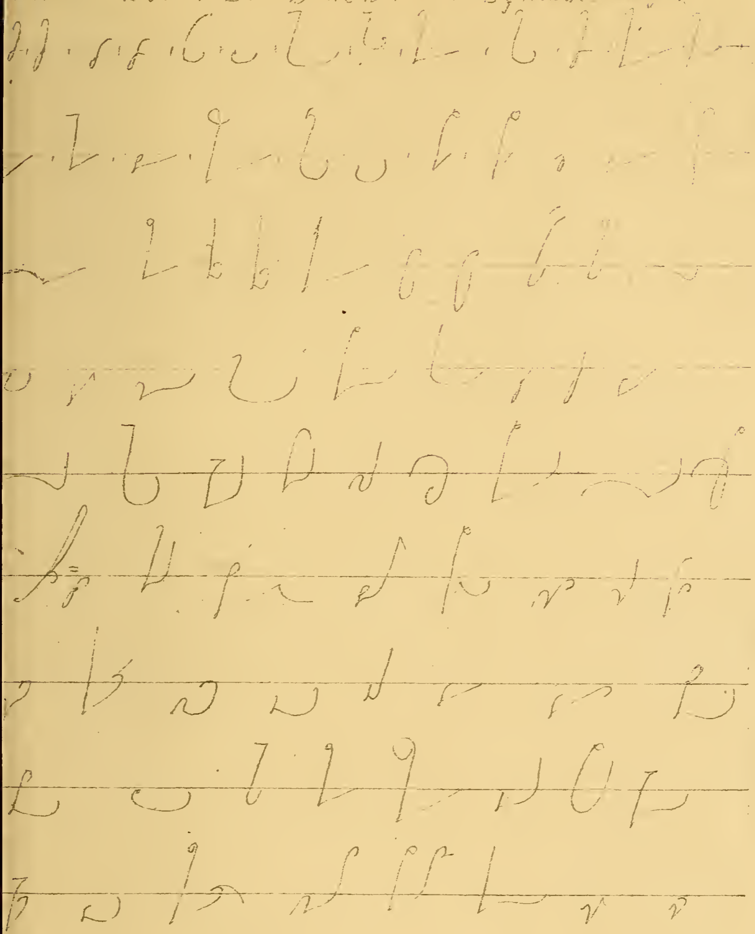
Consonants of the medium size which are generally written through the line and cut by the latter in two halves, should be written one square deeper through the line so that they turn out 3 squares long, one square above the line and two squares below the same ×

Consonants of the smallest size should be written all under the line for the symbolical expression of F & V × In all cases the vowel expressing F should fill one square only and the one expressing V two squares × The smallest consonant should be written in the second square below the line in order to express V × ××

eg. [illegible], [illegible], roughs, rough, stuff, [illegible], have, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], brief, believe, glove, dove, safe, [illegible], knife, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], travel, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], laugh, [illegible], enough, grave, [illegible], move, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], chaff, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], received, achieved, savage, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], draught,

LESSON VI.

FINAL SYLLABLES with F & Y symbolically.



Page 30 continued [illegible]

E FINAL SYLLABLES with R symbolically.

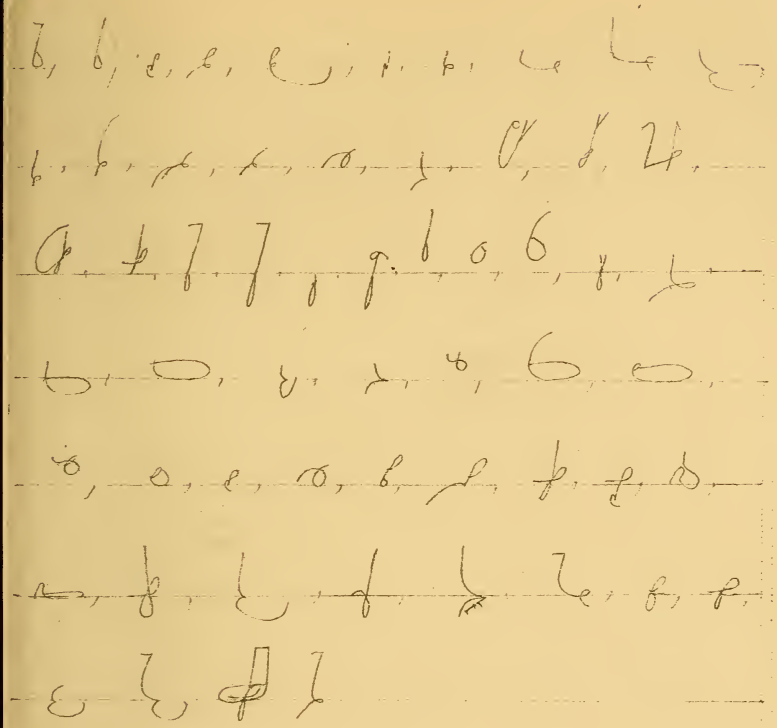
R expressed symbolically.

1) In syllables containing a loop vowel and in syllables containing one of the seven N compounds ng, nk, nd, nt, nsh, nj (nge), nch (nche) by turning the ending part of the consonant which expresses the syllable the opposite way. 2) By a lengthened dot created by a down-stroke leaning to an up-stroke.

WORDS.

bright, broad, proud, dry, draw, pride, cried, crowd, fried, fraud, variety, proprietor, straw, try, brin[illegible] brand, branch, drink, drank, drunk, trunk, french, frank, crank, grant, grand, grind, friend, saturday, brightday, liberty, copyright, spirit, strife, strive, drive, deprive, trial, growl, crowl, fried, front, frown, drawn, dresh, drained, crown, bra[illegible] bail, brow, bring, ground, prime, print, sprite, spring, shroud, shrine, sprout, tren[illegible] trifle, trained, strong, price, surprise, granger, stranger, sprightstown, strand.

FINAL SYLLABLES with R



Introductory Words: grand, great

LESSON VIII.

SYMBOLS with R, K & S combined symbols

(See Introduction)

In a natural or close combination of two consonant sounds R, K & S are written close to the consonant, in the other case lower.

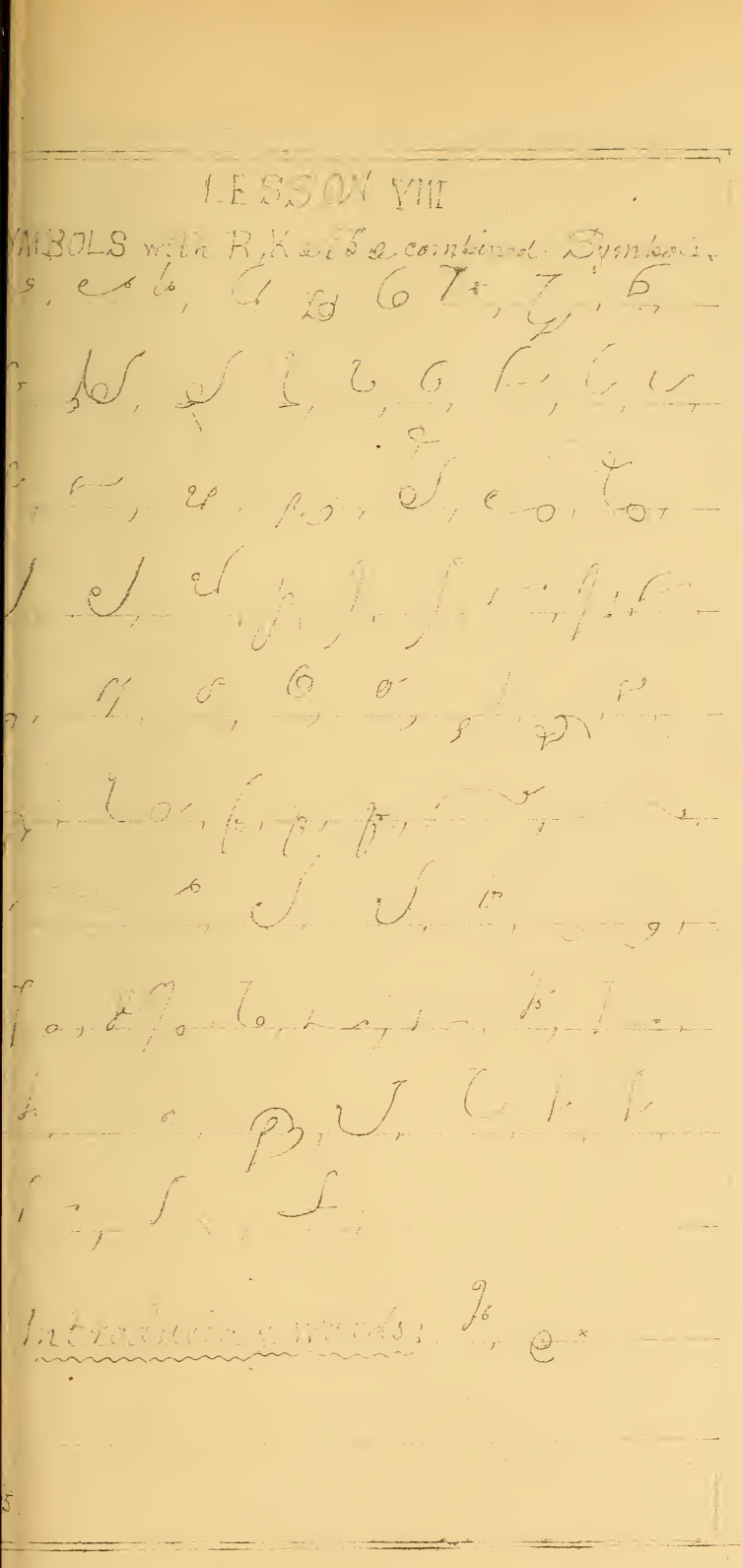
[illegible] nar or mar or mol or nel are expressed in a consonant, N stands after [illegible] Fa, [illegible] for N

WORDS.

lurk, buckley, chalk, tackle, comrade, [illegible] comes, particulars, discomfited, zealous, hem concentration, consonant, claims, moral, quarrel, curl, colour, dollar, speller, circle, broken, [illegible] memory, constable, bosom, blossom, token, tonik, chronicle, harvest, eleven, seven, dealer, driver, wheeler, baffle, bailiff, bells, early, benefit, benevolent, bowl, beverage, clumsy, carving, marvel, marvelous, charley, charm, [illegible] corn, corner, darling, scientific, pacific, [illegible] phic, stomach, drummer, dreamer, [illegible] steamer, timely, untimely, privilege, [illegible] scholar, dollar, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]

LESSON VIII

MBOLS with R, K & S combined. Synbols.



Introducing words:

LESSON IX

PECULIARITIES.

Little straight line for "s" used in the prefixes
„se, sē, say, sā & in the suffixes ēs ay s, ēs e
The Square s indicates the long and short sou
of shorthand ē. The one square „s" indic
ā a ă. Straight „s" at the beginning of a wor
indicates the vowel after the s, straight „s"
at the end of a word indicates the vowel b
for the „s" Straight „s" with ā, ē, ī curv
before it ns is used for the syllables as, es, os
short & long. Straight „s" curved downward
indicates „n" after it. Round s after stra
or Round s after straight s is written
downwards in order to express n after
the straight s. d & t after straight
„s" should be written downwards.

The square s alone means „say"
" " " " „see"

LESSON IX

PECULIARITIES.

case Kiss space trace

base bees tiers scissors

goes, guess, loose, choose, gas, has, has, close, close, sake, ice,

sound

cell, said sack, sick, seat, seed, says, sees, seen lessen, listen

sell

incendiary, saint, consent, cent, pi, precent, sense, censer, sensed

incense sensation censors scenes since

scenes, sinner, sinned, cinders, sin, seen, scene, lessons, listens

business, season, keys, say, see, cases, kisses, cases, system, sister

amses named, ashamed, native, creative, relative, emissary empty

enmity brevity, to committed

ed, lifted, shifted, drifted, activity, activity, seedy, leaden, shaved

avoident, avident

winter, sent, aunt, wing, wind, wink, predict, prevention

inter precautions prepare proceed

introduce intermediate, interstate, sensibility, association

essential

as last, as least, fast, west, first, thus,

interrogatory

Words

LESSON X.

INTRODUCTORY WORDS . . .

a, an, aside, at, after, afterwards, again, against, already, anything, around

about, amidst

are, away, among, be, because

bount, between, bad, best, beneath, behind, both, becom

beyond,

become, can, couldst, convenient, convenience, come, do

does, disa, did, ever, enough, except, ere, especially

far, for, forth, further, first, full, get, got

good, great, grand, know, like, less, let, least

is, it, in, if, he, may, my, mine, might, mus

made, most, many, no, not, nothing, never

now, nobody, next, own, on, or, or, other, out, ove

one, enter, once, often, oft, our, only, overmuc

perfect purpose foot part quite ready so show

shall to together they their there thought think this these

than that those thus through themselves as us

until upon under unlikely unless very we will

well the of the from the to the on the and the between the

that the in the on the upon the through the all of the

with the with self myself us ourselves you yourself

yourself himself he himself herself she herself itself them

up to him of her course of us we are all away

so that to that of it to it that there is so does

so has to has his from from out from off from

will ever be so far as as far as the as well as may

jan feb march may june july aug sept oct nov dec

20 20 april

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